

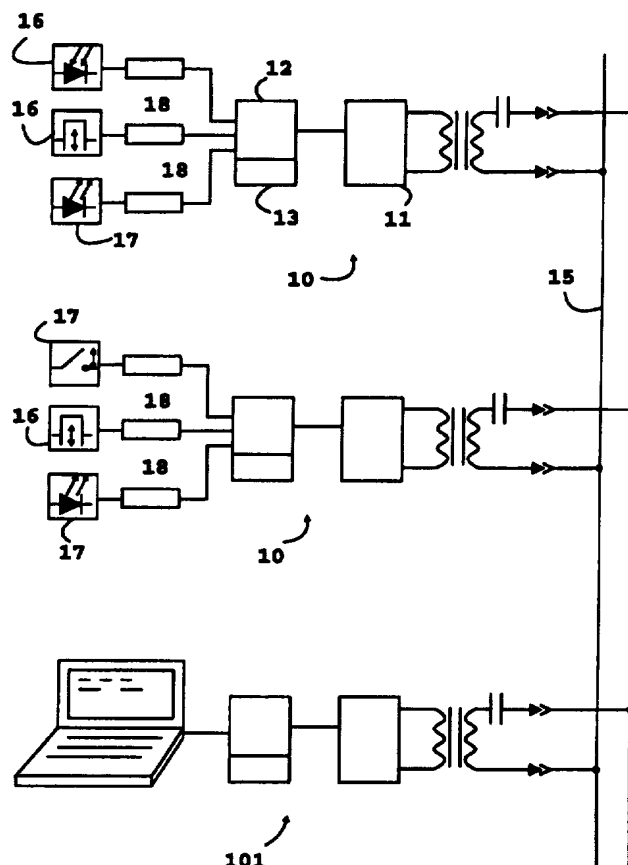


## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

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**(54) Title:** CONTROL NETWORK AND CONFIGURATION METHOD THEREFOR**(57) Abstract**

A control network and a configuration method therefor is described wherein sensor and actuator elements (16, 17) are connected to configurable converters (12). These converters perform (in addition to any other converters (18) which might be necessary to convert physical signals into network data, e.g., A/D conversion etc.) a conversion of sensor data in accordance with conditions provided externally. In a preferred embodiment, the range of possible sensor data is compressed to one bit for each condition referring to this sensor element. The conversion is done prior to the transmission of that sensor data to other nodes, thereby reducing the network traffic significantly. The traffic is further reduced as each sensor element transmits its current state only when the logical value of this state has changed. The described network is especially suitable for low bandwidth media with a high noise level, e.g., power lines and infrared radiation.



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1

**DESCRIPTION**

5

**Control network and configuration method therefor**

The present invention relates generally to a configuration process for digital data transmission networks. More particular, the invention defines a network architecture comprising nodes with sensor elements and actor elements, and provides a method for configuring such a network architecture. Even more specifically, the invention relates to a control system, e.g., for buildings, configurable by a person with no programming skills.

15

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

Numerous attempts are known to provide buildings and industrial sites with a reliable and easy to use control network for appliances such as switching loads in dependence of actual sensor values such as time, temperature, and intrusion detector. Whereas the construction of modems or transceiver for the various possible transmission media, for example, wireless transmission using infrared or radio frequency electromagnetic waves, twisted pair of cables, coaxial cables, and AC power lines and of secure and robust network protocols made significant progress during the last decade, the art still lacks a control network architecture which at least in principle can be installed, configured, and used by everyone. The prior art though providing some assisting tools to a skilled network administrator widely fails in this respect.

30

The United States patent US-A-4 864 492 provides a system and method for applying a knowledge based expert system to the creation of configuration parameters individualized to the workstations of complex networks. The knowledge is used to provide a menu and control the selections available to

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1 the network administrator. Further references of the prior art relate to  
methods of graphical representation of the networks topology.  
US-A-4 942 540 for example describes a way to create and select a  
communication path between a user's terminal and a destination terminal by  
5 selecting the communication parameters from a scrollable menu. Graphical  
representation of the terminals and path are depicted in response to  
different menu selections. The European patent application EP-A-0 490 624  
provides a system and method of operation by which a network  
administrator can graphically depict a network by defining a multiplicity of  
10 nodes with respective hardware and operating systems characteristics, and  
can then define the protocols of the communication paths between the  
nodes, and based upon such network of nodes and communication paths  
constraints can thereafter generate configuration parameters for the various  
operating systems of the nodes, which typically are workstations or PCs.  
15 Obviously this approach to the problem of network configuration is not  
meant for other users than professional network administrators.

It is therefore an object of the invention to provide an intuitively useable  
method of network configuration, in particular for building control and  
20 automation.

The invention assumes the existence of a network for controlling a for  
example building, said network comprising single nodes. Each node carries  
at least one modem or transceiver for transmitting data over a transmission  
25 medium. Each node further comprises a read/write (r/w) memory for storing  
microcode and a microprocessor for executing the microcode stored in the  
memory. Within the network, each node has a node ID. The node ID allows  
to identify from reading a specific part of the transmitted data, e.g. a header  
section, the sending and/or receiving node. Generally, each node carries at  
30 least one sensor element or one actuator element. While basically the  
networks lying within the scope of the invention based on so-called  
peer-to-peer networking, further the existence of a special node with a user  
interface is assumed. This special node is designed to receive the input of a

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1 user or display and store information about the network and its nodes. As  
"peers" the nodes can after the network configuration communicate directly  
with each other without relying on the central node.

5 Networks of the above described type are known. An early example is  
published by N. McArthur et al. in "The intelligent plug", Wireless World,  
Dec. 1979, pp. 46-51. Another more recent network is described in the  
European patent application EP-A-0 393 117.

10

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention is characterized by the features as set forth in the appended  
claims. It is in particular characterized in that a node of a control network  
15 further to comprising modem means for transmitting and/or receiving data  
over a transmission medium and at least one sensor element includes  
configurable converter means for converting output of said sensor element  
into digital data transmitted via said transmission medium, and means for  
storing externally provided configuration data for use by said configurable  
20 converter means, said configuration data being derived from externally  
provided control condition data referring to said sensor element. A node  
with actuator elements comprises the corresponding converter means to  
interpret the digital data sent by a sensor element and initiate the requested  
operation of the actuator element,

25

It is an important aspect of the invention that network data traffic occurs in  
defined digital data format, i.e. a bit pattern. The bit pattern indicates  
whether a (current) value measured by a sensor element satisfies a  
condition or not. In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the bit pattern  
30 is reduced to the one-bit representation of TRUE and FALSE, i.e. "1" or "0",  
thereby restricting the data transmission over the transmission medium  
significantly. The data transmission is also reduced as a node does

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1 continuously transmit data to the network but only when the related condition changes its logical value from TRUE to FALSE or vice versa.

5 It might be instructive to regard this method as a mapping or compressed conversion of the total range of a sensor to a limited number of intervals each associated with a defined bit pattern. In contrast to conventional linear or logarithmic converters which convert an input value according to a fixed coding scheme into the respective output value, according to this invention, the coding scheme is dynamically allocated to a sensor element and  
10 adapted to the requirements or conditions externally provided by a user of the network. Ideally the network traffic is thereby reduced to "status reports" emitted from nodes carrying sensor elements and received by nodes with actuator elements. However, certain functions of the network, for example all application which depend upon the actual state of a sensor element, may  
15 require the continuous transmission of a (fixed) coded signal. The configuration process according to the invention provides sensor data which are independent from the specific (physical) nature of measured parameter and which can be combined arbitrarily for the purpose of controlling an actuator element.

20

The invention is particularly suitable for peer-to-peer control networks, as applied for example for controlling loads in buildings and industrial plants. It shows a significantly reduced network traffic and is thus preferably applicable to transmission media with a low bandwidth or throughput. Such  
25 media can be for example infrared light waves, ultrasonic waves, or AC power lines.

In a preferred embodiment, each condition referring to a sensor element (IF condition) is assigned to a specific bit position in the data string emitted  
30 from the node carrying this sensor element. If the range of this element is for example divided by the user's IF conditions into four intervals, four bit indicate whether the respective condition is satisfied.

- 5 -

1 The IF conditions may however be coded in accordance with other coding schemes, for example by binary coding. In this case four intervals would be coded by only two bits. It is obvious to a skilled person that the exact coding scheme can be chosen arbitrarily from known coding schemes.

5

A further aspect of the present invention is that each node carrying an actuator element the actions of which are controlled by the IF conditions of one or a plurality of sensor elements receives information about the bit pattern, the coded representation assigned to each of those IF conditions, together with their respective logical connections, i.e. the Boolean operations, e.g. "AND" or "OR", which combine single IF conditions. The third information loaded to the actuator node concerns the priority which comes into effect in case that a user's input contains inconsistent or contradictory IF conditions.

15

These and other novel features believed characteristic of the invention are set forth in the appended claims. The invention itself however, as well as a preferred mode of use, and further objects and advantageous thereof, will best be understood by reference to the following detailed description of illustrative embodiments when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

20

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

25

The invention is described in detail below with reference to the following drawings:

FIG. 1 shows a network including several nodes connected to the power lines of a building.

30

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1     **FIG. 2**       shows details of a screen display as occurring during a configuration process in accordance with the invention.

**FIG. 3A**     shows details of a data transmission in known control networks

5

**FIG. 3B**     shows details of a data transmission in accordance with the invention.

10

#### MODE(S) FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

Referring firstly to figure 1, a network comprising several nodes **10** is shown. All nodes of the network include modem means **11** enabling a node controller **12** to transmit data to a transmission medium **15** in accordance with a control code which is stored during the configuration process in a memory **13** of each node. The transmission medium **15** of the described example are the power lines of a building. As however stated above, the current invention can be applied to any transmission medium. Further components of a node comprise sensor elements **16** and actuator elements **17**, whereby each node may include any combination of these elements. The sensor and actuator elements are connected to suitable converter means **18** which operate according to a fixed conversion scheme which is not altered during the installation and configuration of the network itself. Examples for these known converters are A/D and D/A converters, F/D and D/F converters, and the like. One of the node **101** also includes means for running programs and an interface for communication with a human operator or user. This particular node will be in the following referred to as Administrator or A-node. In the described example, the A-node is a Personal Computer (PC) having a board which carries the modem means and all other components necessary to let the PC communicate as node within the network. It will become apparent that in spite of the existence of a particular node, i.e., the A-node, the described network truly belongs to the class of peer-to-peer networks. In the operation mode of the network, after



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1 the configuration process is terminated, the A-node becomes indistinguishable from other nodes in the network.

5 The first step of building the network includes identifying each installed node of the network to the A-node. This identification process may be performed by several methods. In the example, a configuration program installed in the A-node includes a library of predefined node types. Upon installation of a new node, a signal is generated which allows the A-node to identify the type of node including all its sensor and actuator elements  
10 together with a node ID, i.e. an address which allows to individually communicate with the newly installed node.

After all nodes of the network are installed and identified as types of nodes stored in the library, a two-column table 20 as shown in FIG.2 is generated  
15 on a display of the A-node. The A-node further comprises means which interpret all statements typed by the user into the first column as IF statements and all entries to the second column as THEN statements. In addition all statements to one field of the IF column are treated as being connected by AND and statements in two different fields as being connected  
20 by the Boolean OR operator. The configuration process forces the user to insert to the first column only statements which are related to sensor elements and to the second column only those entries which are related to actuator elements. The available elements 211 are displayed for each node as a group 21 of icons under the user defined name of the node. The  
25 unexperienced user can create entries to the table by dragging and dropping the desired icon 211 of an element into a field of the table 20 by using a pointer (mouse). After the drag and drop operation, the user will be prompted for further details of the condition to be defined.

30 Upon completion of the table entries in accordance with the desired network configuration and control parameters, the A-node generates all necessary configuration data and sends them to the other nodes in the network. The precise method will be in the following described with reference to a simple

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1 case. It should be noted that the precise method (e.g. the definition of the variables) may be readily altered by a person skilled in the art.

In the described example, the library provides for each sensor element a  
5 STATE\_DEF variable. In case of a brightness sensor element, the variable definition in C language is

```
typedef struct {  
    SNVT_lux      threshold1;  
10    SNVT_lux      threshold2;  
    char          logic;  
    SNS_MATRIX    snsMatrix;  
}  
BGT_STATE_DEF;
```

15

The definition allows a user to define two thresholds. The threshold values can be regarded as representing the value as measured by the brightness sensor. It should be noted that the actual format of these measured value in the network depends on fixed translations and formatting operations (e.g. an  
20 A/D conversion) which may differ in different network environments and/or with different types of sensors. However these formats, hereinafter also referred to as "uncoded formats" are not concern of the current invention. A third, character type variable denotes the relation between the two thresholds, e.g. equal, greater than, smaller than, etc., the values of which  
25 are predefined by the object library and assigned according to the user input. The SNS\_MATRIX variable, defined as

```
typedef struct {  
    unsigned      outSNSStIndex :2;    /* row position */  
30    unsigned      outStatePos :6;      /* bitpos in STATE NV*/  
}  
SNS_MATRIX;
```

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1 holds a bit position in the matrix build by the combined payloads of all transmitted network variables of one node. Details concerning these network variables are described below.

5 In case a user wants the brightness sensor to control several appliances or the same actuator element under different conditions, a number of BGT\_STATE\_DEF variables are defined.

The information residing in the STATE\_DEF variables is combined for each  
10 sensor element in configuration variable, which is in case of the brightness sensor defined as

```
typedef struct {
    USHORT8      noStates;           /* no of defined states at all */
    15  BGT_STATE_DEF stateDef[SNS_BGT_STATE_MAX];
    SNS_DEFECT    snsDefect[SNS_ST_MAX]; /* state: sensor defect */
    USHORT8      updateTime;         /* time to update sensor */
}
SNS_BGT_CFG;.
```

20

The configuration variable includes further to the STATE\_DEF variables information about handling a sensor defect message and information concerning the time period after which a new value is transmitted by the sensor (update period).

25

Referring now to the role of the above-mentioned network variables (NV), some physical restrictions of the control network have to be considered. As the invention especially is designed for transmission media with a low bandwidth and a high noise level, the amount of network traffic is restricted  
30 and has to be administrated accordingly. In a first step of allocating network resources to the nodes, each node which is identified in the installation step described above is associated with a finite number of network variables (NVs). A network variable is a string of data effectively

- 10 -

1 acting as a container which is characterized by either a starter bit sequence  
(header) or a stop bit sequence (tail) or a combination of both. In addition to  
these bits, the network variable carries either a fixed or a variable number  
of bits which represent the information to be transmitted, i.e. data which  
5 according to well established communication terminology is denoted by the  
term "payload." Examples of NV can be found in FIG. 3B.

The payload assigned in form of a finite number of NVs to each node within  
the network is assigned in a second allocation step to the sensor elements  
10 of the node. With this allocation step each sensor element is given a  
maximum number of possible states which correspond to the maximum  
number of statements a user may assign during the configuration process  
as described above to any of the sensor elements. In essence, a fixed  
number of bits in the payload of the NVs is reserved for each sensor  
15 element.

Though both allocation steps are in the present example static, i.e., defined  
before the actual configuration process, the invention contemplates also at  
each level a dynamic allocation of resources depending on the user's  
20 desired configuration. In this variant, either network variables are assigned  
to a node depending on the number of statements referring to this node or  
bit positions in the payload of NVs assigned to a node are reserved only for  
statements actually defined by the user. Its an obvious advantage of the  
dynamic allocation scheme that resources are more economically exploited  
25 than by a static allocation. This advantage is however balanced by more  
complex and time consuming administrating operations.

Returning now to the description of preferred embodiment of the invention  
and the treatment of entries to the second column of the table, it is  
30 remembered that those entries, the THEN statements define states of  
actuator elements in the nodes. The user input in this column are  
transformed into configuration variables. The configuration variable for  
controlling a power switch is for example defined as

- 11 -

1

```

typedef struct {
    USHORT      ruleDefNr;          /* Number of defined rules (<=
RULES_MAX) */
5    RULE_DEF    ruleDef[ACT_230_RULE_MAX];    /* rules */
    SNVT_lev_disc  idleState;
}
ACT_230_CFG;

```

10

which includes a number representing the number of statements defined by the user which refer to this power switch (said number being checked against the maximum number allocated to the power switch during the initialization process), and the defined states themselves. The states denoted by RULE\_DEF :

15

```

typedef struct {
    unsigned      inACTStIndex :6;  /* sensor position in nviActST[] */
    unsigned      invlnState :1;    /* 1 = Invert, 0 = don't invert */
    unsigned      logicRule :1;     /* 0 = _AND , 1 = _OR          */
20    unsigned      inStatePos :6;   /* bitpos in STATE nvi(left to right) */
    unsigned      stateAct :2;      /* 0 = _ST_OFF, 1 = ST_ON, 2 =
ST_INV */
    SNS_DEFECT    snsDefect;
}
25    RULE_DEF;

```

30

includes the desired state (stateAct) which in the case of the switch may either be ON, OFF, or CHANGE, represented by 0, 1, or 2. respectively. RULE\_DEF further includes variables (inACTStIndex and inStatePos) which indicate a bit position in the payloads or matrix of the combined payloads of received network variables (NVs) and a variable (logicRule) which determines the logical operation to be performed with the bit found at the indicated bit position of the NV and the following bit as indicated by the next

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1     RULE\_DEF related to this actuator element. In case that logicRule is set to  
       "AND", the stateAct can be left unassigned as the actuator operation is only  
       performed after evaluation of the following RULE\_DEF. Only when an OR is  
       encountered as logicRule value, the operation defined by stateAct is  
       5     executed if the conditions as set by all previous RULE\_DEFS connected by  
       an AND operator are fulfilled. The following RULE\_DEFS whether grouped  
       by AND operators or not and relating to the same actuator element are then  
       ignored. If not, the following RULE\_DEF or group of RULE\_DEFS is  
       processed accordingly.

10

      After evaluating the above-described variables, those STATE\_CFG and  
       ACT\_CFG variables associated with the sensor elements and actuator  
       elements of one node are combined to one CFG variable.

```
15     typedef struct {
           SNS_BGT_CFG   snsBgtCfg;                 /*BrightSensor Configuration */
           SNS_PSH_CFG   snsPshCfg;                /*PushButton Sensor Config. */
           ACT_230_CFG   act230Cfg;                /*Power relay Configuration */
       }
20     CFG;
```

      describes for example the CFG variable for a node which includes as sensor  
       elements one brightness sensor and one push button and as actuator  
       element one power line switch, e.g. a relais. When the CFG data which are  
       25     generated by the A-node are transmitted to all nodes and loaded into their  
       local micro-controller memory, the coding as being bases of the invention is  
       essentially completed. To be however fully operable as a control network,  
       those NVs which contain information about the status of an sensor element  
       have to be addressed to those nodes which carry the actuator elements  
       30     which are controlled by the status of said sensor element. The task of  
       addressing single nodes in a network can be carried out using different  
       method which are known in principle to a skilled person. In the network of  
       the example, the NVs assigned to a node are identified by a individual

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1 header. The node which comprises an actuator element is instructed to receive all NVs containing relevant sensor data in a process which may be referred to as "binding" or connecting.

5 In the following, the operations of a network configured in accordance to the example described above is set forth in further detail assuming a scenario in which the user wants a power relay of a node 1 to be switched off when the brightness as measured by the brightness sensor of a node 2 exceeds a threshold of 30000 Lux and when simultaneously the push button of node 2  
10 is in an "ON" position. When the measured brightness lies within a range of 0 to 20000 Lux, the power relay should be activated also only when the push button of node 2 is in an "ON" position. It is finally assumed in the scenario that the user wants the measured brightness values to be continuously displayed on the display of the A-node.

15 In the installation step, node 1, having a power switch, and node 2, which includes the brightness sensor and the push button, are connected to the power line by simply plugging them into outlets thereof. Each node exchanges an initialization sequence with the activated A-node which is also  
20 connected to the same power line. The A-node compares the initialization sequence of each node with entries in its node library and generates a node object representing information about the node, its sensor or actuator elements, the allowed states and maximum number, thereof, and the network variables (NVs) assigned to the node. Simultaneously, a graphical  
25 representation or icons of each node and its elements, as shown in FIG. 2, is generated allowing the user to use a mouse type pointing and control device during the following configuration step.

30 The configuration system let the user choose between a monitor mode and a configuration mode. As not being a prevailing concern of the invention, the monitor mode is described first: upon selection of the brightness sensor icon of node 2, the user is essentially prompted for the time interval at which a measurement should be displayed. The configuration system then

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1 identifies a specific network variable (SNV) the payload of which contains  
solely the uncoded format of the brightness value as defined above. Further,  
the time intervals at which node 2 generates and transmits the SNV is set in  
accordance to the user input. The A-node is instructed to receive this SNV  
5 and display the brightness value after suitable conversion operations. The  
value may also be transferred and stored directly as data suitable for  
further processing with a spreadsheet program or the like. The processing  
of the SNV is schematically illustrated by FIG.3A. As stated above, the  
generation and processing of uncoded format data is not a particular  
10 concern of the invention.

In the configuration mode, which is seen as important element of the  
invention, the configuration system generates the table 20 shown in FIG 2.  
Using the mouse, the user may now drag the sensor elements 211 in  
15 accordance with the above-described scenario into fields of the first  
columns. To generate the first operation mode or conditions as described in  
the scenario, it is sufficient to drag the brightness sensor icon into the first  
field of the IF column of the configuration table and when prompted for the  
threshold values to fill in 30000 Lux as one threshold. Further a GREATER  
20 THAN is selected. The push button icon of node 2 is dragged into the same  
field, whereupon the configuration system automatically construes an "AND"  
relation between both sensor element states. The user can define the push  
button as logical switch and sets its value to ON. Then the power switch  
element of node 1 is dragged into the neighboring field of the THEN column  
25 of the configuration table and defined as OFF. To configure the second  
operation mode, again the brightness sensor element of node 2 is dragged  
into the next field of the IF column of the configuration table, setting the  
threshold values to 0 Lux and 20000 Lux, respectively. These values are  
related by a SMALLER THAN and a SMALLER THAN OR EQUAL to the  
30 measured value. The push button icon of node 2 is again dragged into the  
same field, whereupon the configuration system automatically construes an  
"AND" relation between both sensor element states as above. Dragging and



1 configuring of the power switch element is also repeated as described above and set to ON.

After completion of these steps, the configuration system is enabled to  
5 generate and transmit two CFG type messages, wherein the CFG messages assigned to node 1 contains a ACT\_230\_CFG message. The CFG message for node 2 contains a SNS\_BRIGHT\_CFG and a SNS\_PSH\_CFG message. The ACT\_230\_CFG contains four RULE\_DEFS as defined above, and the SNS\_BRIGHT\_CFG contains two BGT\_STATE\_DEFS, and the SNS\_PSH\_CFG  
10 one PSH\_STATE\_DEF.

In the first BGT\_STATE\_DEF the value of SNVT\_lux is set to 30000 and the char variable is set to "GREATER THAN". The SNS\_MATRIX is set to a non-assigned bit position BP22 of the payload of the network variables  
15 assigned to node 2. The bit position is assumed to be the 22nd bit of the first transmitted network variable NV1(t). Hence, outSNSStIndex is set to "1" pointing to NV1(t), and outStatePos is set to "22". The second BGT\_STATE\_DEF contains the threshold values 0 and 20000 and char is set to "R" indicating a range relation ( $0 < \text{measured value} \leq 20000$ ). The  
20 SNS\_MATRIX points to bit position BP13 of the payload of NV1(t). The SNS\_PSH\_CFG contain one PSH\_STATE\_DEF in which the char variable is set to "1", indicating a switch function of the push button. A bit position within the payload of NV1 is defined by SNS\_MATRIX (as BP17).

25 In the first RULE\_DEF, the bit indicator (inACTStIndex, inStatePos) points to the first above assigned bit of the brightness sensor (bit position BP22) of the second network variable NV2(r) received by node 1. Under the conditions of the current scenario is NV2(r) equals NV1(t), i.e., the first NV transmitted by the node 2. The value of inACTStIndex is set to "2" and  
30 inStatePos is set to "22". The value of logicRule is set to "AND". The bit indicator of the second RULE\_DEF points to bit position BP17, i.e. the switch position. The logicRule is set to "OR". The stateAct variable is set to "ST\_OFF".

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1 In the third RULE\_DEF, the bit indicator (inACTStIndex, inStatePos) points to  
the second assigned bit of the brightness sensor (BP13) of the second  
received network variable NV2(r). The value of logicRule is set to "AND".  
The bit indicator of the fourth RULE\_DEF points to bit position 17, i.e. the  
5 switch position. The logicRule is set to "OR". The stateAct variable is set to  
"ST\_ON". The logicRule values are also stored as part of the configurable  
converter 33.

In the described scenario, use has been made of only one network variable,  
10 i.e.,  $NV1(t) = NV2(r)$ . In a more general case however each node carrying  
sensor elements has several NVs available for writing in bits defining sensor  
states. Same applies to node having actuator elements with respect to the  
number of incoming or received NVs. In this case, all outgoing or  
transmitted NVs of a node is regarded as matrices 32, the rows of which are  
15 the NVs and the columns of which are bit positions. Same applies to the  
received NVs. A row of the matrix 32 of transmitted NVs thus appears as a  
row (albeit at a different row position) within a matrix 31 of received NVs.  
The configuration process derives for each actuator elements the matrix  
positions of all sensor states referring to this actuator element.

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A simple control circuit can be implemented by means provided by the  
invention as follows. A "tooDark" brightness sensor state ( $< 20000$  Lux) is  
defined and related to actuator state "increase", which increases the power  
supply to a light source. A "tooBright" state is analogously defined ( $> 50000$   
25 Lux). The default state of the actuator element is set to "STOP", freezing the  
current amount of power supply. The range between 20000 Lux and 50000  
Lux forms a control hysteresis, which prevents oscillations of the control  
circuit. As is easily seen, this configuration enables a feedback control of  
the brightness in a room or building.

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**CLAIMS**

1. In a control network for controlling appliances, especially within a building or a site, a node (10, 101), comprising modem means (11) for transmitting and/or receiving data over a transmission medium (15) and at least one sensor element (16),  
said node being characterized by  
configurable converter means (12) for converting output of said sensor element into digital data (BP13, BP17, BP22) transmitted via said transmission medium, and means (13) for storing externally provided configuration data for use by said configurable converter means, said configuration data being derived from externally provided control condition data referring to said sensor element.
2. The control network of claim 1, comprising a node with actuator elements (17) having configurable converter means (12) for converting the digital data (BP13, BP17, BP22) received from the sensor element (16) into an operation of said actuator means, and means (13) for storing externally provided configuration data for use by said configurable converter means, said configuration data being derived from externally provided control condition data referring to said actuator element.
3. The control network of claim 2, wherein the configurable converter means (12) and the means (13) for storing configuration data include means (33) for connecting digital data (BP13, BP17, BP22) transmitted by a plurality of sensor elements (16) and relating to one actuator element (17) by logical operators (AND, OR), said operators being also derived from externally provided control condition data referring to said same actuator element.
4. The control network of claim 1, wherein the digital data transmitted by one sensor element (16) is reduced to one bit (BP13, BP17, BP22) for

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- 1        each externally provided control condition data referring to said one  
      sensor element.
- 5        5.    The control network of claim 1 or 2, wherein the configurable converter  
      means comprises memory means (13) for storing microcode and  
      microprocessor means (12) for executing said microcode stored in said  
      memory means.
- 10       6.    Node to be installed in a network according to claim 1.
- 15       7.    Method for configuring a control network comprising nodes (10, 101)  
      with each of said nodes comprising modem means (11) for transmitting  
      and/or receiving data over a transmission medium, with at least some of  
      said nodes further comprising a sensor element (16) and/or an actuator  
      element (17) with configurable converter means (12) for converting  
      output of said sensor element into digital data (BP13, BP17, BP22) to be  
      transmitted via said transmission medium to another node of the  
      network and/or for converting a received bit pattern into a  
      predetermined operation of said actuator element, wherein from  
20       externally provided control condition data IF information relating to a  
      predetermined state of said sensor element, THEN information relating  
      to a predetermined operation of said actuator element and further, if  
      several IF information relate to one actuator element, logical relations  
      between said several IF information and, if several THEN instructions  
25       relate to one of said actuator elements, priority information concerning  
      the sequence in which said several THEN instructions are to be  
      executed, and further link information relating to the nodes which are to  
      exchange data are extracted and converted into configuration data for  
      loading to storage means (13) connected to said converter means (12).
- 30       8.    The method of claim 7, wherein a configuration table (20) is generated  
      for pre-formatting the externally provided control condition data, said  
      table essentially having one IF column for entries relating to

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1       predetermined states of sensor elements (16) and one THEN column for  
entries relating to predetermined operations of actuator elements (17),  
and wherein entries to one field of said IF column are connected by a  
logical AND operation and entries into separate rows of said table are  
5       connected by a logical OR operation.

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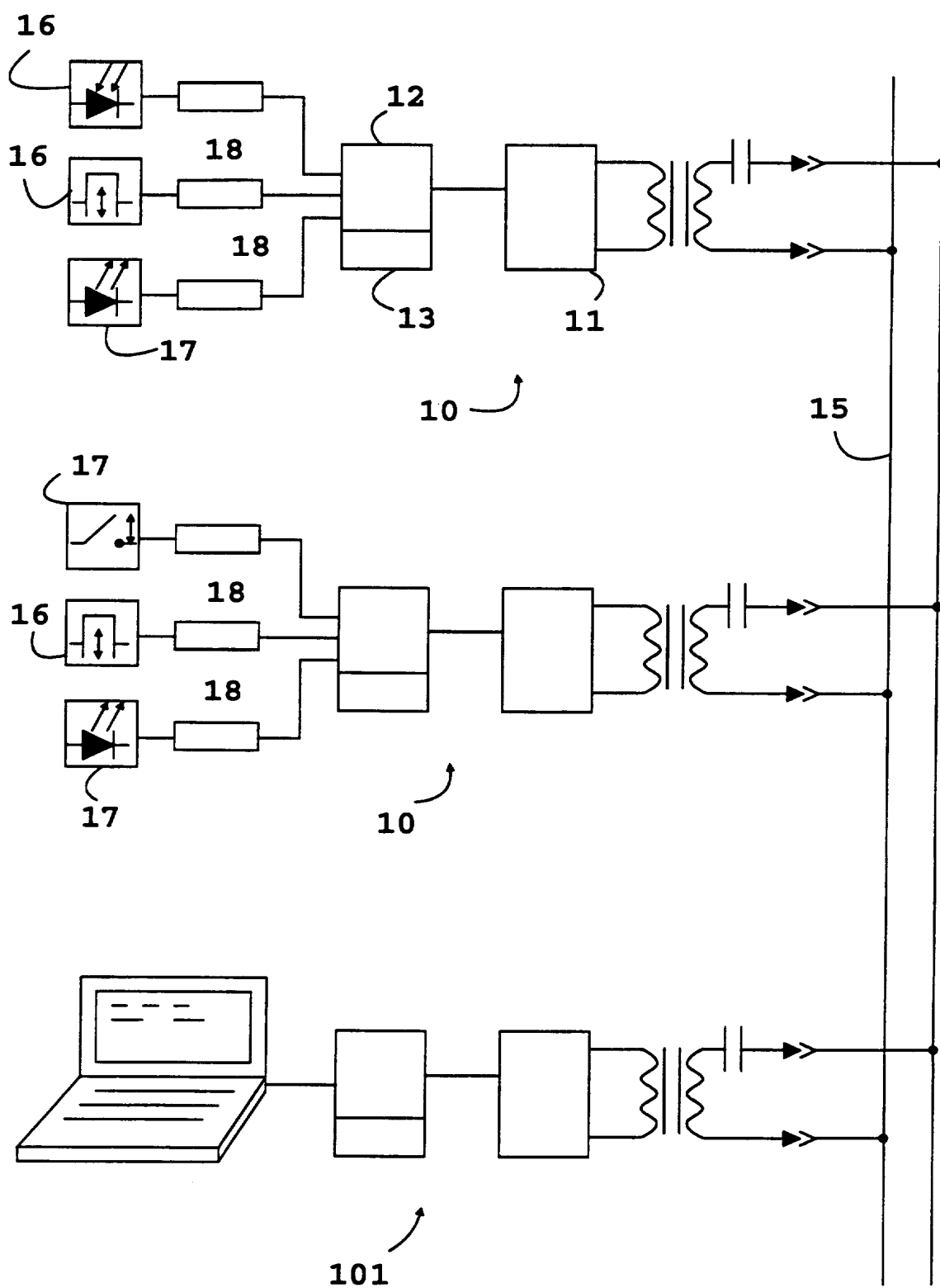
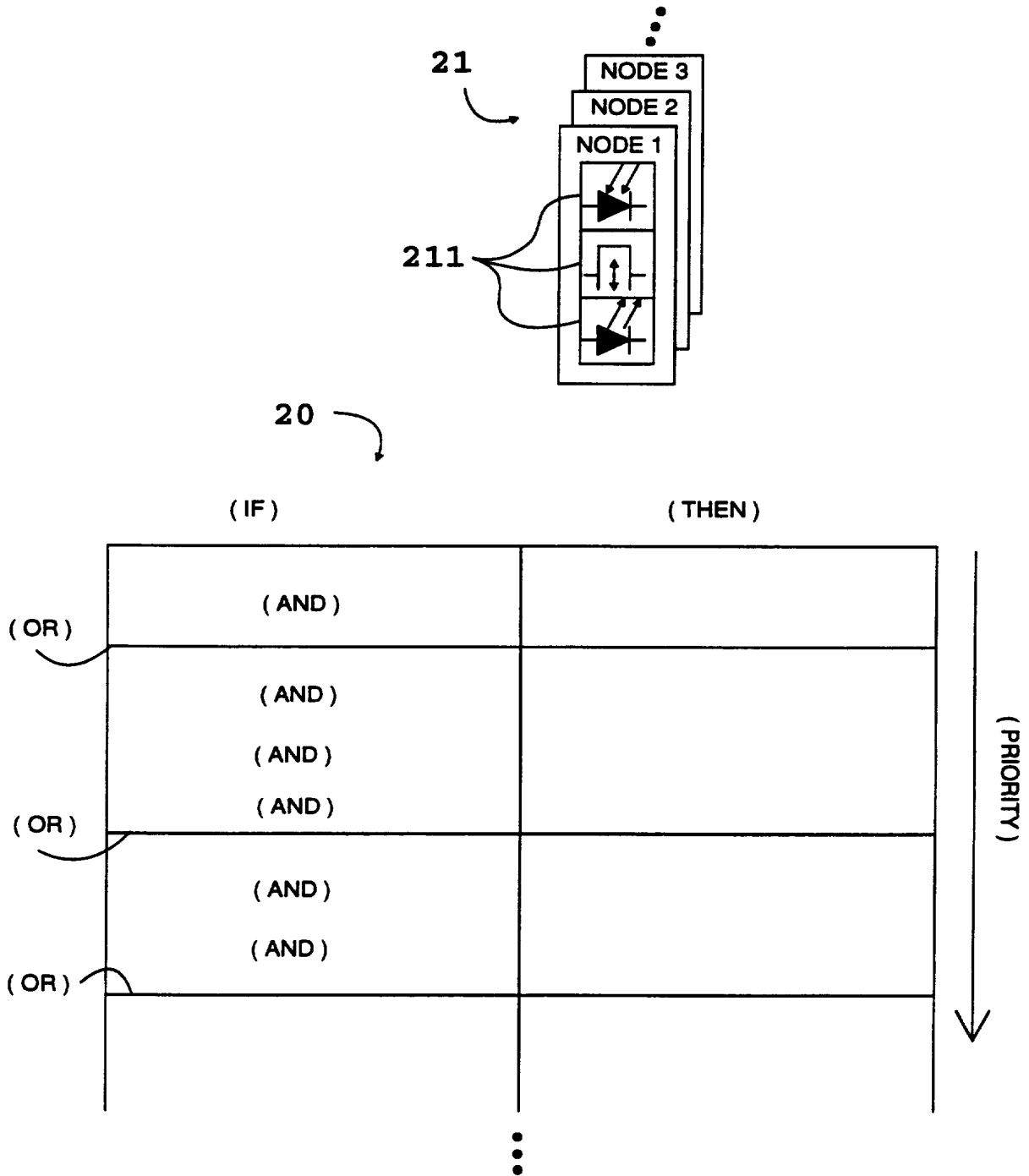
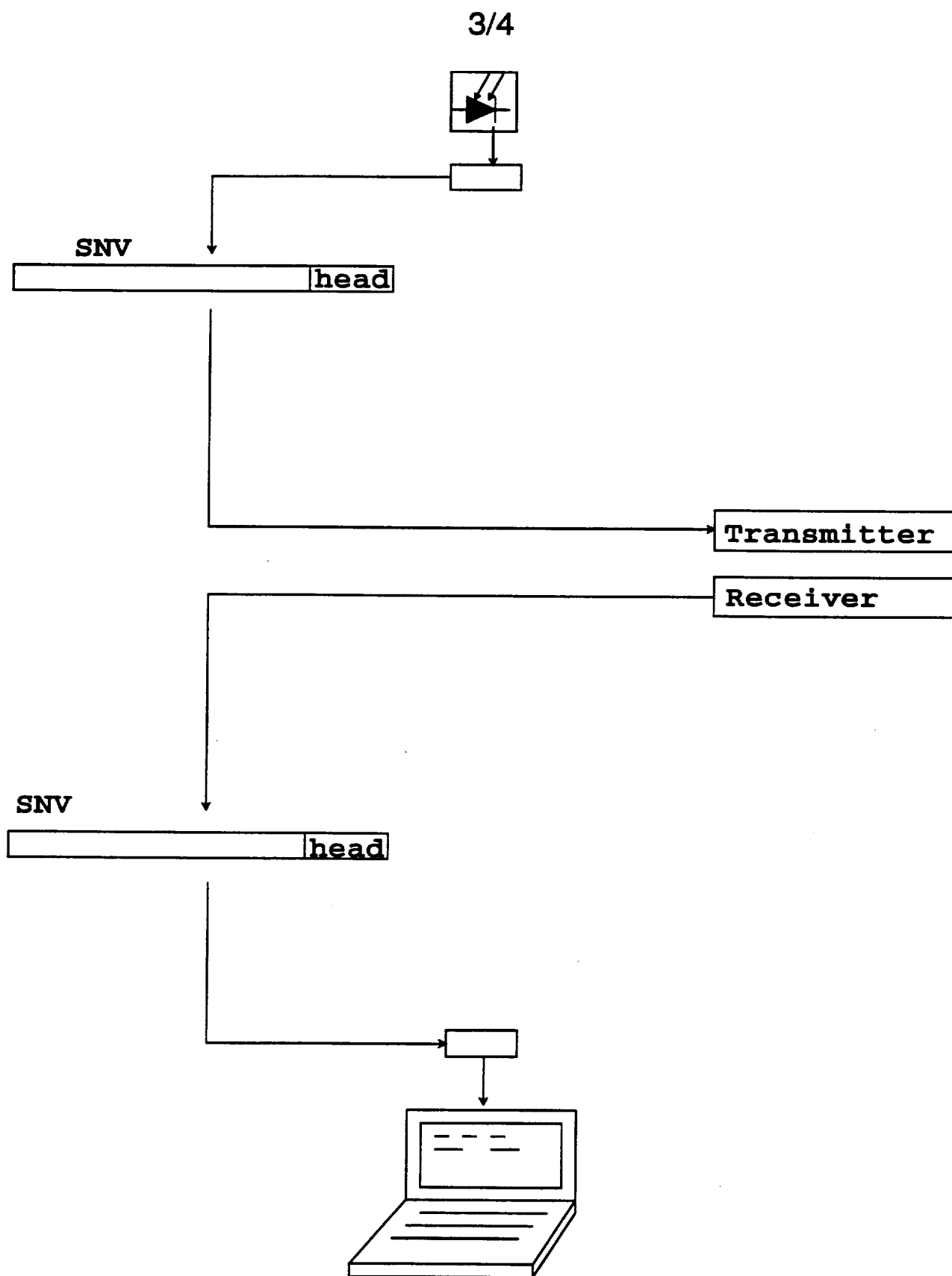


Fig.1

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**Fig.2**

*Fig.3A (Prior Art)*



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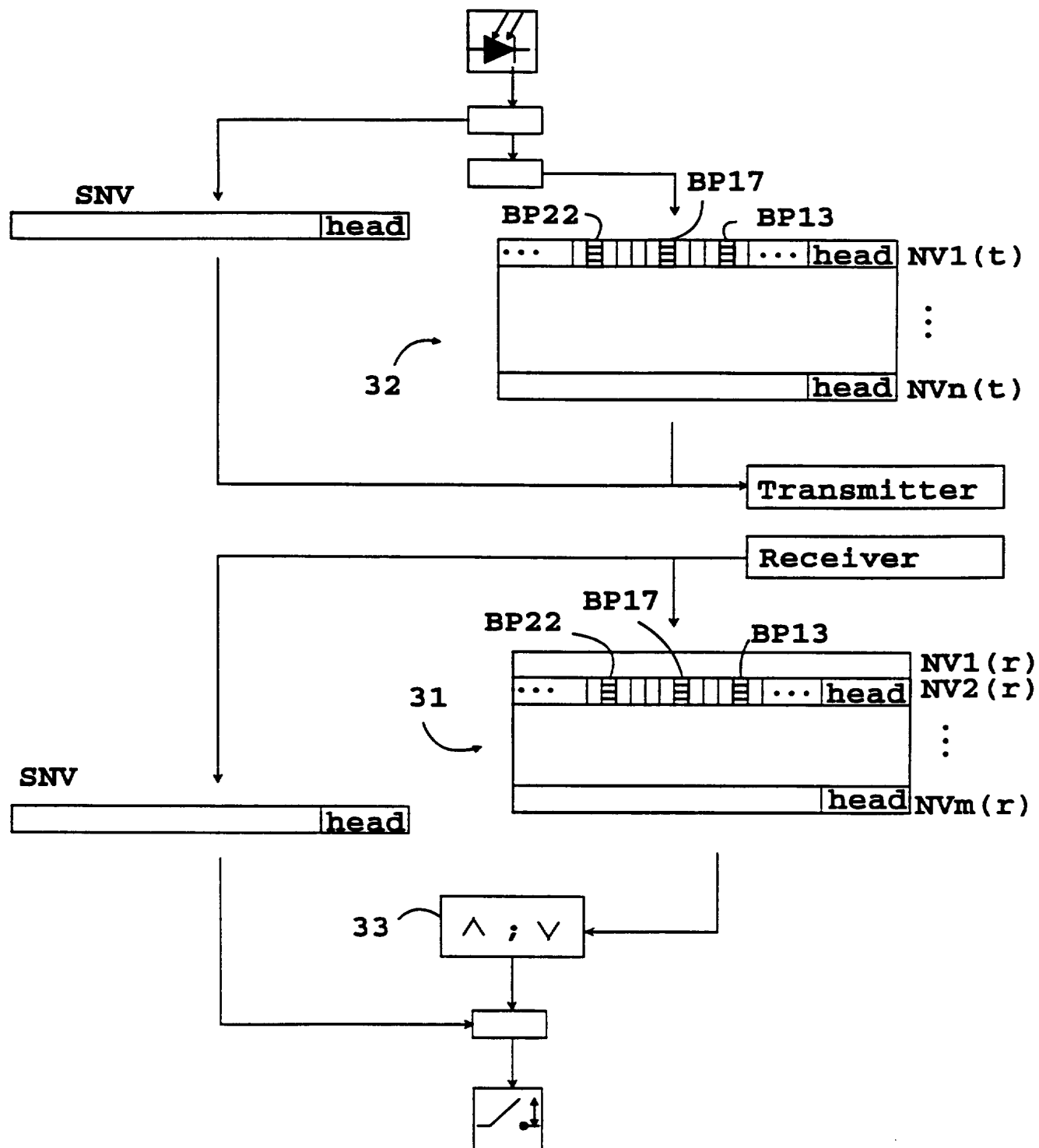


Fig.3B

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Intern. Application No  
PCT/EP 95/00191

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER  
IPC 6 H04L12/28

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

**B. FIELDS SEARCHED**

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)  
IPC 6 H04L

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

**C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO,A,92 16895 (ECHELON CORPORATION) 1 October 1992 see page 9 - page 10 see page 14 - page 21 see page 24 - page 27 see page 43 - page 45 ---	1-8
A	EP,A,0 490 624 (INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION) 17 June 1992 cited in the application see the whole document ---	1-8
A	US,A,4 942 540 (BLACK ET AL.) 17 July 1990 cited in the application see the whole document -----	1-8

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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- "&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

24 July 1995

Date of mailing of the international search report

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Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2  
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk  
Tel. (+ 31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,  
Fax: (+ 31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Goossens, A

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